THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers.
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
ROBERT PETERSON, }

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON SIXTH PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1728.

Original Poetry.

FIELD-FLOWERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Here we dance, below, among—
Upon which the wild bee sings,
And down which, in rain
Matter for his winter stores,
Which he bites and seizes for store—
What delicious meats!

They are modernized flowers,
Never grown in garden borders,
Never culled for wreaths;
But each little blossom yields
Sunny pleasure to the field
Where its fragrance flourishes.

They are like those simple hearts,
Never plunging mighty parts
On the world's wide stage,
But, with feelings true and warm,
All Life's duties they perform,
And its cares engage.

Blooming in the Summer air,
Here and there and every where,
Careless of esteem,
Quite unmated is their bliss,
As when in their native Earth
They lie sweetly down.

Nothing here is peculiar seen
Than, amid the common green,
Their contented light,
While the zephyr, scattered round—
Count day-dues, as frequent found
As the store of night.

Worthy they, these tender things,
Of the song the poet sings
In his happy hours;
They are his peculiar care,
Fresh delights and loving eyes,
He sees in simple flowers!

Original Novelet.

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER; OR, THE FATAL VOW.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "THE LOST HEIRESS," "VIRGINIA AND MADELINE," "SHADOWDALE," "THE DEAD ALIVE," "THE CHANGED BRIDES," ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER VII—CONTINUED.

More than six months had passed since the arrival of Jacqueline at Lochenaugh. It was now mid-winter, and the snow lay nearly two feet deep around the house. Occasionally only the naked trees of the forest stood out still and stark in black tracery against the leaden background of the sky. The roads were in such a condition, as to nearly preclude the possibility of travelling. It was the cold and quiet holiday season of Lochenaugh and the rest of the world, except Governor Grimshaw and his countless friends at Kensington. The excitement of the Christmas holidays had passed, and all lite was rather lifeless at Lochenaugh.

Jacqueline was, however, a wholesome irritant, and kept the people from dying of torpor. At the end of the first month after her arrival, keeping the doors banging, and the wind driving through the old passages and apartments in the greatest excitement of the invalid soldier; all over the plantation, and through every negro quarter; upon the backs of sulkies and horses everywhere; out into the forest, and up into the highest branches of the fir, here, there, and upon every other tree that had it; whether and when; sliding upon the frozen brook stream, and upon the other broken and hilly roads, the most real consequences then a dense in the low woods; and, in short, in still, frosty weather, dispersing upon the backs of unbroken colts, and holding on their manes for a bridle, and then scampering away with them in mad career.

Jacqueline soon became the life and soul of the household, and the rest of the world, except Governor Grimshaw and his countless friends at Kensington. The excitement of the Christmas holidays had passed, and all lite was rather lifeless at Lochenaugh.

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Jacqueline soon became the life and soul of the household, and the rest of the world, except herself soon became by the half, and then by the whole, a bore; and she cast about everywhere, and doing everything that could keep her friends on a perpetual rack of anxiety, and the devil's fourth!

And the more the spirits tormented and tormented her friends, the better they seemed to love her. This was especially the case with old Commodore. Nothing could spread his features into the slightest cheerful expression at the promises with the duty of looking after Jacqueline, keeping her in sight, and out of danger. Wondering each one separately with the most fearful visitations of his wrath, if any harm should befall the young lady. Jenny declared that she never looked, that she should not be able to sleep a wink for fear of Miss Jacqueline's getting out of bed and walking in her sleep. Mrs. Wash declared that she should not be able to sleep a wink for fear of Miss Jacqueline's getting out of bed and walking in her sleep. Mrs. Wash declared that she should not be able to sleep a wink for fear of Miss Jacqueline's getting out of bed and walking in her sleep.

Jenny broke off suddenly, and dodged in time to escape the pitcher that old Nick hurled at her head, and which went through the window instead, and aimed at the entrance, rushed out into the stormy weather.

Jenny, shouting and blowing, to the old hero, that she had left the darkest extremity of the house.

"Where you little vixen! Oh, you little wretch! Come back this limp, you! Won't I give it you when I get you! Where's Jacqueline? she old hero, as he reached the spot, and stood panting for breath, and suffocating, like a stranded porpoise.

"I left her upon the ground, and catch me, master! I thought she was going!" was exclaimed by Jenny, and then upon scintillating laughter as she turned and ran down upon the tragic scene in the hall.

"Where's Jacqueline?" was the cry from little Edith! Wash till I get a holdin' of her!" said the Commodore, bursting into a sweat of rage.

"Jacqueline, master! Have I come!" she exclaimed, in a voice of terror, and dancing over her in a high key.

"Oh, you little vixen! Oh, you little wretch! Come this limp, you! Won't I give it you when I get you! Where's Jacqueline?"

Original Sketches.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1828.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE,
AND ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN MERELY PLAYERS.

TERMS, &c.

The price of the Post is $2.50 if paid in advance, or $3 if not paid within the year. Subscribers can enjoy it one month from the time they subscribe, by sending to the Post Office:

1 Copy,	$0,50 For Answer.
2 " and one in the gratis	
up of Ten Clubs,	$10,00
15 " and one in the gratis	
up of Ten Clubs,	$15,00
20 " and one in the gratis	
up of Ten Clubs,	$20,00

Those who wish to discontinue the Post at the end of the month, are desired to give notice at the Post Office, or to the Agent in their town, before the end of the month, otherwise it will be considered a subscription for another month. Those who do not mean to have the Post, they will cheerfully supply the back numbers. We will cheerfully supply the back numbers of the Post, to commence with the first number, to all subscribers in such Clubs, at the same time they subscribe.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is sent, a Club should be formed by having them sent to one address, when they may do so conveniently.

A Bill in Chancery against subscribers will be taken notice that we have now no collection agents, out of the City. They will therefore not trouble us to attend.

All persons addressing letters to us should be particular to write the name of the Town, as well as of the town, in which they live. All letters to be post-paid.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office from which they wish it, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust our old friends the Post-Masters, and others interested, will get up Clubs for us, as if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, that they will do so to accommodate their neighbors. Any information or explanation we shall cheerfully give, and responsible persons who will be willing to do so.

A Bill in Chancery against subscribers will be taken notice that we have now no collection agents, out of the City. They will therefore not trouble us to attend.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Among the contributions to the Post during the year, will be Chronicle Sketches by Grace Greenwood and by Fanny Fern—Essays, by —— Henry Ker, merry Ker,” and a pair of eyes, which their owner is a degree of amusing, sometimes sentimental—why, my dear Doctor—Letters from Europe by C. G. ,” &c. &c.

Choice selections from foreign and domestic sources, Engravings, the News, Congressional Reports, &c. &c., shall be given as heretofore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. S.—Your favor will gladly taken care of, but if we publish it, we must show a copy—and that is impossible, unless you favor us with a volume—which at present, perhaps, is not desirable.

THE CROPS.

We now hear from the large corn growing states, predictions that there will be an average crop—and that is pretty positive of late. Of course we can't always afford to be married, because there's no making money.

Very true, I should think.” I replied, coldly. “Why, there's Jones, he's worth $ 120,000 if he's worth a cent, and he says that he was there about in place the time to the water, the Canal opened, and he says he never saw, ” rang a hollow voice, with a deep sepulchral tone, and dolefully as a cast of clam, my three hundred millions of dollars, and two thirds of potatoes, my forty millions of bushels of the usual amount of “chaff as fodder,” as they say out West, we think we shall do pretty well after all.

Then she ceased, springing to her feet, as if the tone pleased upon the coffin, “ stop; not look my way on him; take it off,” and with the impatience of the deep grief of a wife I hinder me when I have the best right?” “Because,” said the voice, and it seemed to me rather—pointing to each)—but it! have I it better right than you all, to him—living or dead? Is I not the mother of my boy? Is I not the nearest to him, death has taken him as one no longer can claim him? Then they took off the lid of her request. Sidling and the good steadily on the bandages of the dead, and the mother, as she saw her son's face, then on her heart, looking mutely at the dead, and then on the face, laid both hands over her eyes, and fell back upon the floor, with her clothes, his lips, then standing back, seated about her with the sternness not unlike that of the dead, and then, with a cry, fell on to the bed, now,” took her little children by the hand, and gloomily moved from the room.

And then into hundreds in British Guiana. At last every man, who have scarcely the down of a beard upon their chin, and not half of them possess the intellect of well taught children, have been given their votes, every three years to rule the whole! It so honor to live with “white men,” I mean, forsooth, they cannot support a vote. If it were not disgraceful, the crime would be too ludicrous to grave recital. And this is what some would be known as merry,” under if they do not find it to their interests to provide for their illegitimate children!

Clippings.

☞ The people live uncommon long in Virginia.” “Yes,” said an ex-mon there as old that we have quite forgotten what they are, and he is nobody cares what one remembers is not dead.

☞ It's generally say of a mill in full operation, that it is grinding away,” and it is quite proper to say when not seen a mill-race?”

☞ Mr. Adams's family is in Paradise.—He is a new being to Sunday. He dines in black, and he say “ adieu,” “ adieu!”

☞ A Big Word.—In 1600, a dog in the town of Aberdeen was charged with witchcraft, and put to death!

☞ Mr. Clay's friends were performing the part of a dog. The theater was small. Queen Elizabeth and her court were present, and the stage property dropped her handkerchief upon the floor at the feet of Sheridan, who picked it up and presented it with much courtesy. The queen thanked him. The manager, who was behind the scenes, was greatly offended at the action in his theater.

☞ Home so Pleasa.—An old fellow who was recently arrested on suspicion of having committed a murder, was asked by the magistrate, on examining his examination that “ some persons had seen him about Bridge Street on the night of the murder.” “Bridge Street!” replied the old fellow, “I assure your worship that I never was in Bridge Street in my life.”

☞ A friend was speaking to Archbishop Whately of certain Irish orators, and said: “ Did you ever hear Shiel?” “ Yes,” replied the archbishop, “ I have had the misfortune to hear him.”

☞ The following questions and answers will be found rather puzzling for those who are fond of a joke:

The horse I rode to you one never ever saw.” “ Why didn't you prepay the postage?” “ Didn't think of it.”

Some time ago I ordered my paper to be sent to me either, and it's not done.” “ Why didn't you let to know?” “ Didn't think of it.”

Why is Lord King Alcohol can floor any man—stronger, ingredients and more powerful than any other?” “ Because he is the Manchester (M. S.) Mirror's son.”

☞ Mr. Whiting, the statesman of the New Orleans Bulletin, that Randall Hunt is to be his assistant counsel. If such had been the case, Randall would have considered it a favor, and Bulletin would have caused an immediate change of partners.

Col. Loring, we may here mention, was not, as some have stated, a Massachusetts man—he was a native of North Carolina. As to Dr. Graham, let him have justice—nothing better, nothing worse—simply justice.

PENNSYLVANIANS.

The Pittsburg Visitor of a recent date, says the following singular confession is the “ purest of its own stamp:

[illegible]

RAILROAD STATIONS.

Mr. Shaw, in the Comm of her recent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the steamship Pacific, at New York, we have Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The papers contain the details of the capture of Bomarsund. The surrender occurred at half past 12 o'clock on the 16th, when the Russian garrison, numbering 2,000 men were immediately embarked on the allied fleet. Little life was lost on either side. The French troops having lost 120 killed, and the British only 3 or 4. The round forts behind Bomarsund, named Trees and Nottich, had been previously reduced, which was no difficult task, being garrisoned by only 120 men each. A handful of artillery men in Fort Trees had made a stout defence, 50 being killed, and only 35 captured unhurt. Fort Nottich was carried without loss. Both these forts were blown up, and the main assault made on Bomarsund, the walls of which were badly damaged before the garrison consented to surrender. The honor of the victory belongs wholly to the French. Private accounts from Dantzic state the number of prisoners could not exceed 1,500, and they have been sent to Ledsund. An overwhelming force was displayed by the allies, including fifteen sail of the line within range of the fortress. The allies have captured a hundred pieces of cannon.

Admiral Napier had issued a notice warning all neutral vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, and it is therefore surmised that Riga is to be the next point of attack.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers had a narrow escape, a cannon ball having passed between him and an aid de camp, with whom he was conversing.

A semi-official article in the Prussian Correspondenz, says that the evacuation of the Principalities by the Russians does not fulfil all the objects of the alliance of the two great German powers, but that it grants more than was demanded by the Vienna note of June 3d. A supplementary article on the reciprocal obligations of the two Powers is therefore executed. If other steps are considered necessary for the interest of Germany, fresh conventions must take place between the contracting powers on the subject of co-operation in the sense of the Prussian treaty of the 24th of April last.

Considerable excitement existed at Berlin, from the circumstance that boats from the allied fleet had been discovered taking the soundings of the Prussian port of Memel.

The French government has made contracts at Dantzic for winter supplies for the French fleet in the Baltic. This indicates the expectation of a protracted campaign.

The Paris Moniteur, under date of Vienna, 18th, says: "The first Austrian corps destined to enter Wallachia has received by telegraph its orders to march. It is thought the frontier will have been crossed this very day through the Red Tower Pass, by the two brigades that set out from Hermanstadt. This movement has been combined between Gen. Hess and Omar Pacha, in conformity with the Austro-Turkish treaty.

The Russian steamer Ladimer sailed boldly into Kesloo, coaled there, and then destroyed two Turkish brigs and made off safely.

Sixty thousand Russians are concentrating on the right bank of the Pruth, under General Luders, to cover the Russian flotilla on the Danube.

The report of the defeat of the Turks at Kars is repeated.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times gives a frightful account of the ravages of the cholera among the troops. He estimates that from ten to fifteen thousand were dead or disabled up to the time of their embarkation.

Ben Maza, who has obtained permission from the French Government to serve in the Turkish army, arrived at Constantinople on the 4th. Abd-el-Kader expresses deep interest in the war, but does not seem inclined to take part in it personally.

Marshal Paskiewitch is at Warsaw, and is in continual communication with the Southern army, and with St. Petersburg.

M. Steyer has been appointed French Consul at Batoum. Mr. Stevens, British Consul at Trebizonde, has just set out on a mission to Circassia.

Elias Georgievitch, son of George XIII., the last King of Georgia, died at Moscow, July 14th.

A few days since one of the Sultan's wives died at Scutari, and was buried in the mosque at Yeni-Djami, the ministers and high officials being present at the obsequies.

The expedition to Crimea is only temporarily delayed, until the abatement of the fever and cholera among the troops.

The cholera has greatly subsided at Varna, Shumla and Constantinople, but it has been fearfully destructive among the French troops.

A "telegraph wagon" is in use in the army in Turkey. It is formed of a large coil of gutta-percha covered copper wire attached to a self-acting plough, which buries the wire a few inches below the surface of the ground. On changing quarters, the wire is dug up and again used.

Hale, the "Kossuth rocket" man, is not dead, at Constantinople, as was reported.

A letter says, "the Grand Vizier, at the instance of the British Ambassador, is organising a plan to enfranchise all 'Rayahs,' and place them on a complete equality with the Mahomedan population." This probably refers to the negotiations of which we some time since gave full particulars."

GREECE.—King Otho has refused to disband his irregular troops.

SAXONY.—The new King has taken the oath to the Constitution, and declared his Government merely a continuation of that of the deceased King.

SPAIN.—Madrid is comparatively quiet, although not altogether tranquil. The work of disarming all citizens, except the National Guard, continues. General Prim has reached Paris on his return from the East, having hurried back on hearing of the revolution to his native country. It is calculated that the deficit bequeathed by the Sartorious Ministry to the treasury, amounts to seven hundred millions of reals. M. Collado, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, has resigned.

A royal decree has established a civic decoration in honor of "those brave men who re-conquered the liberty of the country during the days of July."

Don Vicente Gutierrez de Teran is appointed Chargé to Costa Rica.

The Patriarch of the Indies is ordered to absent himself from Madrid.

Government has ordered the purchase of 50,000 muskets of Spanish manufacture.

At a dinner given by the editors of Madrid, all the ministry were present. Gen. Espartero proposed the toast of "Liberty," to which O'Donnell hastily added "And the Constitutional Queen." Mr Soule was invited, but sent an apology. Several new papers have sprung up. Barcelona is again quiet. About 100 cases of cholera are reported daily, but the malady has assumed a milder form.

ITALY.—The adherents of Mazzini have addressed the following letter to Garibaldi, relative to his explanation concerning the recent revolt at Parma:

"General—Your protest, inserted in several Piedmontese journals, has given rise to sinister interpretations. For the sake of your honor, which, having fought under your orders, we have a right to defend against malignant comments, we demand of you a frank and straightforward declaration. We have shared with you the perils of war, and the sufferings of exile. We have shed together our blood for the triumph of one object—the independence of Italy. Our adversaries regard your letter as a first step towards a compromise, and as an act in direct contradiction with our programme and principles. It behooves you to disabuse the over credulous and confound the impostors."

COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, August 25.—The demand for speculation has ceased, and all qualities have slightly declined, but holders are not pressing on the market. Prices are irregular. McHenry's Circular makes the decline 1-16 and Hollingshead's [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS are in fair demand, yet inanimate. Wheat has declined 3d a4d, and Flour declined 6d a 1s. Makin's Circular reports Western Canal Flour at 31s a 31s 6d; straight Baltimore 32 a 32s 6d; good Ohio 32s 6d a 34s. Richardson's Circular quotes the same 6d under the above figures.

PROVISIONS.—McHenry's Circular reports Bacon delivered 3s a 4s, the demand being good. Beef and Pork unchanged, with a moderate business. Lard is lower, sellers ask 53s, and buyers offer 50s. Bacon has declined 2s a 4s, and there is no prime in market. The government has advertised for immense quantities of Beef and Pork.

CONSOLS are quoted, for money, at 93¾ to 94¼, and for account at 94¼ a 94½.

The Boston Transcript says that Mr. Wm. P. Parrott, one of the Wardens of Christ Church, in that city, has instituted a libel suit against Rev. Wm. T. Smithett, the Rector, for a slander, in denouncing Mr. Parrott as having committed theft at a meeting of the vestry. Damages laid at $100.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. Stephen Brown, of Syracuse, has invented an ingenious press for printing four different colors simultaneously. The Syracuse Journal says of it: "The inking apparatus and the principles of the machine are so arranged that four different colors can be printed at one impression, at the rate of about five hundred impressions an hour. And not only can different lines and letters be printed in various hues, but so perfect is the invention, that one letter may be printed in two, three, or four colors; or printed in one color and shaded by another, all with the same impression."

CALIFORNIA WINE.—We are informed by a gentleman lately returned from Los Angeles, that there will be a large amount of wine manufactured in that region of country from the present yield of grape. Experienced persons from the celebrated establishment of Longworth, at Cincinnati, have come out, and are now superintending the enterprise. They assert that they can produce an equal, if not superior article to that of Longworth. We have no doubt that the business will in time become extensive and profitable in the grape-growing regions of this State.—*San Francisco Commercial Advertiser.*

ANOTHER MARRIAGE IN HOWE'S CAVE.—Howe's Cave, in Schoharie County, New York, was recently the scene of a marriage ceremony. On the 9th of August, at 10 o'clock at night, Henry M. Northrup, of New York, and Huldah H. Howe, (the daughter of the proprietor of the Cave) were joined in wedlock by the Rev Dr. Wells, of Schoharie. The Cave was brilliantly illuminated. After the ceremony there was a display of fireworks in the Cave, which was at once pleasing and grand. This, we believe, is the second marriage ceremony performed by Mr. Wells in Howe's Cave. The first one was determined upon at the moment, the second had been previously arranged, and hence the illumination, fireworks and other "fixings."—*Albany Atlas.*

STRANGE CREDULITY.

A $3,000 SWINDLE.

About two weeks ago, a gentleman farmer, living in Madison county, was riding towards his home, not far distant, he observed a man and a woman by the road-side, engaged in repairing flowers. A few days afterwards a woman called at his house, and, after some conversation, asked him if he did not recollect her. He replied that he did not. She then told him that she had seen him on the road a few days before, and that his appearance had made such an impression upon her mind, that she was compelled to call and see him. She told him that she was an astrologer, and that she was well acquainted with its mysteries. She saw at once that he was an extraordinary person, and knew that he had been born under a particular planet, and that great things might be expected of him. She then took from her apron a book which seemed to contain a number of diagrams, figures, &c., and read from it, in an unknown tongue, a few "hocus-pocus" sentences, after which, closing it and putting it back into its hiding place, she went into the kitchen, bought a few pounds of butter of the wife of the gentleman, for which she paid liberally, and went on her way.

A day or two afterwards the woman called again, reiterating what she had said on her first visit, the farmer paying but little attention to what she said, looking upon the whole affair as an attempt to humbug him. Not at all discouraged, the woman called again the next day, and wound up her conversation by saying that she knew where three hat-crowns full of gold had been buried upon his farm, and that, if he would do as she directed, they could recover it; but that it was necessary to allay the spirits that stood guard over it; that a large sum of money must be present with them at the incantation. She thought five thousand dollars would be required, but was not sure as to the amount; and she proposed, if he would go into it, and furnish the money, that she would give him two thirds of the treasure, while she would reserve the other one-third as her share.

Up to this time, the farmer appears to have had no confidence in the woman; but as she took his hand, and traced the mysterious lines therein, telling him the great things in store for him, he began to place some confidence in her, especially as she had told him some things that had occurred in his life that he supposed had never been known. About this time he sold a large lot of cattle, for which he received in cash about $4,000. The next day the woman called again, and said that $3,000 was the amount required to be present to allay the spirits. The farmer then produced the package of money received for the cattle, and the two sat down to a table and counted out $3,000 in bank notes, excepting four small gold coins. The money was then folded up and put into a handkerchief, the woman all the time making strange motions and talking strange talk.

The next day and the day after the woman called again, each time counting the money as before, making the same signs, &c., but leaving the money with the farmer, wrapped up in the handkerchief. At the next visit she required him to take a solemn oath that he was not to tell, to a living soul, the object they were in pursuit of; that she was going away, to be absent a short time; he was not to look at the package of money at any time excepting when she was present; and, after making an earnest prayer, she took hold of him while she held the package of money in her hand, and swung him around, so that they came together back to back. She then gave him back the handkerchief, as he supposed all right, and told him that she would return on the 16th, 17th or 17th of August, and then they would go in company and secure the hidden treasure. On the 15th he hardly expected to meet her, and was not disappointed that she did not come. On the 16th he sat up late at night expecting her arrival.

After waiting till near midnight on the 17th, he began to suspect all was not right, and he feared all this might be a trap to rob him. So strong did this suspicion fasten upon him, that he took up his gun, loaded it, and went out into the shrubbery surrounding the house, where he could see all who approached without being seen, and remained there until two o'clock in the morning. But no one came. As the time had elapsed that was set by his fair visitor, he considered himself absolved from his obligation, never doubting in the least but that his money was safely deposited in the handkerchief.

Unrolling it carefully, what was his dismay at seeing, not a roll of bank bills, and four pieces of gold, as he had left it, but a package of brown paper and four cents, in lieu thereof. Even the handkerchief had been changed; instead of being his own, it was one precisely similar. One of the strangest things in all this strange transaction is, that a counterfeit five dollar bill that was placed in the package of money was taken out of it, and returned to the roll of brown paper. How this was done is a mystery we cannot solve. The farmer who has been so completely bamboozled out of $3,000, now seeks to find some remedy at law.

Strange as this story may appear to many, we have the facts from the most undoubted authority, and we have given them just as they occurred. We can sympathize with our friend, the farmer, in the loss of his money, for he is not the first of the masculine gender who has been, and alas, he is not the last who will be duped by a pretty woman.—*From the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, Aug. 24.*

APPALLING CALAMITY.

A terrific tornado passed over Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, the 27th ult., which did great damage to property, and caused the loss of many lives. The storm passed over that part of the city between Fifth and Twenty-first streets, unroofing and otherwise injuring over one hundred buildings. The Third Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, was completely wrecked, the entire building, brick walls, roof, rafters, &c., fell down whilst the congregation were assembled for worship. Twenty of the congregation were instantly crushed to death, and some ten or twenty others were seriously wounded; the scene was heart-rending. In a few moments a large crowd assembled around the ruins and commenced an active search for the victims. A mother and her three children were found grouped in death. Another scene presented a father, mother and young child—the father dead and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child, placed between them, escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms of its parents. In other instances, persons were extricated terribly bruised and maimed. The following compose the list of killed: Mrs. Uldabee, and three children; William Taylor and child; Mr. Godfrey; Mrs. Salisbury; Miss Headley; John McGowan; Mrs. Sweeny; Mrs. Martin, wife of John A. Martin, saddler; Mrs Wicks, niece of Mrs. Martin; Mr Harbor; Mr. McClelland; Mr. R. Dairs, a resident of New Albany; Mr. McBride and child.

The Louisville papers of the following (Monday) morning, were filled with the details of the calamity of Sunday, and the ceremonies of attending the funeral services of the victims. The whole city presented a solemn spectacle from the tolling of the church bells and the general observance of the Mayor's proclamation, requesting the closing of the stores.

The First Presbyterian Church, (where the funeral services of most of the deceased were held) was densely crowded. The bodies of the dead were placed upon a platform in the tower, and the exercises were conducted by several clergymen. The spacious yard attached to the church was also crowded.

At the opening of the exercises the Rev. Dr. Morrison, who officiated at the ill-fated church, remarked that on the Sabbath that had proved so disastrous to life, he was requested to preach, but it was not generally known that there would be divine service, hence the small number that were assembled, there not being more than 85 persons in the house at any time on Sunday. On the next Sunday it was expected that the pastor recently invited would be installed.

During the sermon, which had been commenced later than usual, the storm came up, and the main door of the basement room, where the meeting was being held, was blown open. An elder of the church immediately rose and closed it again. The door was forced open a second time, and again closed. A third time the door was forced open by the violence of the wind, notwithstanding the elder was pressing against it at the time. Instantly the whole house was filled with particles of sand. The speaker had his eyes filled with the fine dust, as well as his audience. This caused some disturbance in the assembly, and most of the persons rose to their feet, some jumping out of the windows near where they were sitting.

Dr Morrison said he had not time to recover from the effects of the gust of wind that struck him with particular fury, before a cracking sound overhead, and in a moment of time after the tempest blew open the door with such violence, the whole walls had fallen in. Immediately about the pulpit in which he was standing the plastering was not broken, and so his right several old ladies escaped unhurt. He expressed himself as being greatly shocked at the suddenness of the calamity, and when he fairly recovered from the blindness caused by the ascending dust, a most terrible sight presented itself before him. He saw two men already dead; the head of another man greatly mangled just appearing among the rubbish; a lady clasping her child in the agony of death, and a young lady with her body bent across one of the seats and her face most horribly distorted. From different parts of the building he could hear the groans of the dying and the stifled screams of the crushed.

Captain Greenlee, of the steamer Memphis, which boat was badly damaged, thus describes the tornado: He was on his boat, standing on the forecastle, when the first blast of the hurricane struck her. He saw the block of houses of Mr. Beatty crumble to the ground, and before he could utter a warning cry to those around, the storm was upon him. He clasped his arms around a stanchion to uphold himself, and in the same instant heard a rushing sound over his head, and a noise that was likened to the crack of an immense wagon whip. He saw the greater part of his cabin roof, and the entire railing, pass over his head, and alight upon the river, 50 to 75 yards ahead of him. A moment after, the hull of the boat received a terrible blow, and was whisked from its moorings over to a reef of rocks in about the space of time it required to draw a breath.

Quite a sensation was created among the upper circles on Sullivan's Island, Charleston, South Carolina, recently, by an attempt at elopement with intent to marry. The parties were a young sprig of Erin, and a South Carolina belle of some celebrity. The whole affair was frustrated by the young couple being overtaken at the wharf, where they were awaiting a boat to convey them to the city, by the "old folks," the parents of the young lady, who recovered her from her affianced, and conducted her back to the Moultrie House, where, by the application of a shower bath, and a little good advice, she gradually came to her senses. The gay Lothario has not since been heard of; it appears, however, that he is spontaneously absent, and may not soon again attempt the novel experiment of engrafting the Shamrock upon the Palmetto.

NEWS ITEMS.

Count Rossi, the husband of the lamented Sontag, is in New York city on his way to Europe. The Express regrets to learn that some of the investments made of the earnings of Madame Sontag have turned out less favorable than was anticipated.

Efforts are being made to secure the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river to connect Cincinnati and Covington.

Among the smartest of the crew on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, is a brother of the celebrated songstress, Jenny Lind. He commanded one of the guns at the bombardment of Greytown, and exhibited much skill and dexterity in the performance of his duties. Doubtful.

The City Councils of Boston have proposed that four High Schools for girls shall be established in that city, having at the head of each a lady of the highest accomplishments.

The Adams (Pa.) Sentinel says, that E. W. Earl, Esq., of Reading, a few days ago, drove his gray horse, in a Jenny Lind carriage, from Reading, in Berks county, to Middleton, in Dauphin county, by way of Lebanon, a distance of fifty miles, and back, the same day, leaving Reading at half-past four in the morning, and arriving back there at half-past eight in the evening, the horse is in no respect the worse for his work. The vehicle contained Mr. Earl and his son, a boy of eight or nine years of age.

Under the head of "Wanted in Arkansas," Smith's Herald enumerates 500,000 good, industrious farmers, to till the land that is now lying all over the State.

The heirs of Augustine and George Law, of Loudon county, Va., have offered to set free fifty slaves, valued at $30,000, provided the American Colonization Society will send them to Liberia, and make usual provision for them after their arrival out. Some of them have husbands and wives belonging to other masters, and efforts are about being made to secure their freedom also, so that there shall be no separation of families.

Miss Frances M. Osgood, eldest daughter of Rev. S. M. Osgood, late missionary to Burmah, and now agent of the Missionary Union, died very suddenly of cholera, at Indianapolis.

An Athens journal says: The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being raised in the city named after him. It is to bear the following inscription: "To George Washington, the heroic general, the high-minded citizen, the founder of modern freedom—the land of Solon, Themistocles and Pericles, the birth-place of ancient freedom, dedicates this old marble as a sign of reverence and admiration."

The "Angel Gabriel," was recently brought before a justice, in Charlestown, Mass., charged with blowing his trumpet, (near the Methodist Church, in that city, on Sunday,) peddling sheets of verses, and causing a turmoil generally. He was fined some $50, (which he promptly paid) and required to give $300 bonds for his good behaviour during six months. On paying the fine, he said nothing, but "looked unutterable things."

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company offer $500 for the detection of some scoundrel who placed obstructions upon their road, near Trenton, on Tuesday night week, with a view of throwing the cars off and massacreing the passengers. Villany of this kind deserves no mercy.

They are really a church-going people in San Francisco. They have now several fine large brick churches already erected, or in process of building, viz: The First Congregational Church, cost $60,000; the Catholic Cathedral, cost $200,000; the Jewish Synagogue, cost $40,000; Calvary Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Scott's) cost $60,000; two Baptist churches say $100,000; besides some six or eight wooden buildings, fine and commodious, and every way comfortable and convenient, for large congregations.

The diamond, for the finding of which a Brazilian slave received his freedom, a few months since, has been deposited in a London banking house. It weighs 254 carats, and its estimated value is £280,000—or, in round numbers, $1,400,000.

At the auction sale of tickets for Grisi and Mario's first appearance at Castle Garden, the first choice was "knocked down" for $250 premium. Over 3,000 seats were sold, at premiums ranging from $20 down to 25 cents. The whole amount of the sale, including the first cost of the seats, is stated at near $15,000.

It is stated that, during the late Spanish insurrection, one of the principal republican clubs held in Madrid, met at the house of the American Ambassador, the Hon. Pierre Soule. This extraordinary fact, it is thought, may lead to some action on the subject by the Spanish Government, which though liberal, is not republican, nor in any wise favorable to the Americans.

The Chilian Government has determined that all citizens of that Republic shall be prohibited from accepting letters of marque, or fitting out vessels for privateering, and all such vessels are forbidden to enter the ports of the Republic.

It is said the Appletons, of New York, gave Col. Benton a check for $50,000 for the copyright of his "Thirty Years in the Senate." It must be the largest sum ever paid for an American copyright.

Recent intelligence from Cuba, states that several free negroes and liberated African slaves have lately left Cuba and returned to the home of their forefathers in Africa, well provided with money.

At Lexington, Ky., on Sunday morning week, a white boy named Falkner, about twelve years of age, was observed lying in a wagon, which had stopped on the road, about three miles from Lexington. It was thought he was asleep—but upon examination, he was discovered to be dead. It appears, his father had promised him a severe whipping, and to avoid being punished he had taken strychnine.

We see it stated that an old man living in Paris, near the Palais Royale, who follows the novel trade of throwing himself under the wheels of omnibusses, in order to get hurt and be paid for it, has, within the last five years, received more than $2,000 for broken legs alone. It is believed that many accidents are thus brought about on purpose by the seeming victims.

The Cholera caused so much fright among the people in the neighborhood of Franklin, Mo., lately, that a respectable white man named Thomas Ward, was deserted by his neighbors and left to die, on being attacked with the disease. A brother of his turned into the woods a negro man and child similarly attacked.

The new water-works at Chicago, came near being arrested in their operations a few days since, from apparently a very insignificant cause. The supply pipe to the well, from which the water is pumped, is not extended into the lake as far as it is intended to put it, and hence when the pumps are in operation, a *maelstrom* on a small scale is produced at the east end of the pipe. On Friday night the surface of the lake was so completely covered with the singular kind of fly that annually visits Chicago, that they were drawn down and covered the wire sieve at the end of the pipe, and of course stopped the water effectually until the cause was discovered and removed.

We see it stated that Captain Hollins is ordered to Greytown again with the Cyane. The American Consul, Mr. Fabens, goes out with him to make a full investigation into the amount of damages done to citizens of the United States, by the bombardment of the town, and also to take testimony and report, upon the value of the entire property destroyed.

Extensive improvements are in progress at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Workmen are employed on the hall in the centre building, intended for the Museum. The ceiling is flat, divided into square panels, and supported by arches resting on pillars, which, in two rows, extend the entire length of the hall—the main aisle lying between them. The plastering and mouldings are in imitation of white marble. In the upper story, directly over the Museum, is the new Lecture-room.

A girl, eight or ten years old, got lost in the woods in Orange county, N. Y., and was only found after three days' search. The first night she slept in a bunch of laurels; the next under a rock. She had nothing to eat during the three days, except three May apples and two strawberries. She said she was not frightened but once, and that was at a large snake, which flattened its head when she saw it.

Among the inventions of the day is a plough to go by steam. Its construction is simple; a velocipede on wheels sixteen feet high and eighteen feet apart, with a governing wheel eight feet high. It may be converted into a steam land locomotive—and on a smooth, firm road, travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. It can be used for various purposes. It is the invention of Mr. Henry Gowing, of Louisiana.

The second Kansas emigrant party, from Massachusetts, though only numbering sixty-five persons when it left Boston had grown by accessions on the route to the number of two hundred and seventy-five before reaching Albany, where twenty-five more joined its ranks.

Several fires, on Friday night week, were started in the Protestant burying-ground in Pendleton, Ohio, which resulted in the destruction of the beautiful paling fence surrounding the burial-ground, all the willow and pine trees and shrubbery, grass, and wooden boards placed at each end of the graves. The once beautiful cemetery was in a few hours thus destroyed and covered over with black cinders. The villainous incendiary is not known.

The new great Exhibition Hall of Inventors, on the east wing of the Patent Office, at Washington, D. C., is two hundred and eighty-six feet long, and sixty-eight feet wide, and a magnificent one it is, with the chaste marble pillars and pilasters, and the grained ceilings, which, together with the walls, are handsomely ornamented with frescoes, so closely imitating mouldings that no one at a glance would suppose that they were not really bas relief. The removal of the models from the main building has been commenced, and already some of the cases are filled with miniature machines, the woodwork of which has been varnished, and the iron deprived of its rust and dust, when this improvement was necessary.

Some time since, some grains of wheat which had been taken from an old Egyptian sarcophagus at Cairo, were given to the Agricultural Society of Compeigne, by whom they were sown, with the most surprising results. The stems which have risen from this seed, are as large as a reed, the leaves are more than an inch in breadth, and the ears have each one hundred grains of very large size, so that several of the original seeds have multiplied 2,000 fold. It is thought that the seed dates as far back as Sesostris or at least Cleopatra.

DISTURBANCE AT WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.—Quite a disturbance took place at Wilmington, on Saturday night, August 19th. A negro gave a young white man some insolence, whereupon the latter pursued him till he took refuge in a store adjacent, kept by a man named Robinson, who took the negro's part, knocking the man down. The young man went off, collected his friends, returned, and attacked Robinson's house, battering it in, and destroying a great portion of its contents. During the *melee* several shots were fired, and the negro who originated the disturbance received a severe, if not a dangerous wound. One or two persons were struck, but not seriously injured.

The Rev. Dr. Duff, the eminent missionary preacher, has been directed by his medical advisers to retire to these [illegible], and seek there for some time to come entire rest from all mental exertion, and to undergo such treatment as will ultimately [illegible] him for his labors in the East. Correspondence is especially interdicted.

POLITICAL NEWS.

VERMONT.—The Congressional nominations have all been made:

	Anti-Nebraska.	Nebraska.
1.	James Meacham.	Solomon W. Jewett.
2.	Justin S. Morrill.	J. W. D. Parker.
3.	Alvah Sabin.	William Heywood, Jr.

Mr. Meacham is a Congregational clergyman, and Mr. Sabin is a Baptist clergyman.

NEW YORK.—The elections of Delegates to the Soft State Convention have taken place in several places. In Buffalo, after a severe struggle, Anti-Nebraska Delegates were chosen; in New York City, on the other hand, the friends of the Administration have carried the day.

IOWA.—The result of the election is much closer than is generally supposed. Grimes, Whig, has only 784 majority for Governor, while all the other State officers elected, are Democrats. The Democrats, it is said, have one majority in the Senate, and the Whigs the same majority in the House, thus making it a tie vote on joint ballot. A number of the Democrats, however, were elected as Anti-Nebraska men.

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who, it will be recollected was one of the three New England members of the House of Representatives who voted for the Nebraska Bill, declines a re-nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special election was held in the First Ward, on the 29th ultimo, and resulted in the election of the anti Know-Nothing candidate, by 7 majority.

FALL ELECTIONS.—Each of the subjoined States elects, at the time specified, Representatives to Congress this year:

California	Sept.	6	Massachusetts	Nov.	13
Vermont	Sept.	5	New York	Nov.	7
Maine	Sept.	11	New Jersey	Nov.	7
Pennsylvania	Oct.	10	Illinois	Nov.	7
Ohio	Oct.	10	Michigan	Nov.	7
Indiana	Oct.	10	Wisconsin	Nov.	7

The Legislatures of California, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin, each choose a United States Senator also at their next meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Whig Conference, at its session on the 29th ult., after some discussion, and much "noise and confusion," adopted the following resolution relative to Know-Nothingism:—

Resolved, That if any nominee of this Convention shall, before the fall election, show any connexion with "Know-Nothingism," or any other secret political association, having for its object the proscription of any citizen on account of his religion or birth, then, and in that case, the members of this Convention shall be at full liberty to vote for or oppose him as they may think proper.

A resolution of a stronger character, introduced into another and larger Conference, was lost.

Henry S. Mott, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, has written a letter denying that he is a member of the Know Nothings.

The Free Democratic Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 30th, and passed resolutions recommending the support of Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor. The Free Democratic vote in the State is from six to ten thousand.

DEFINED HIS POSITION.—Gov. Bigler, in a speech recently made by him in Fulton County, *fully indorsed the principles of the Nebraska Bill.* Gov. Bigler said he was a member of the Democratic party, and that party had a right to demand whether he subscribed to the great democratic principle of self-government embodied in the Nebraska Bill. To that demand he was ready to respond. The republican principle of self government was the leading feature, the very essence of the adjustment of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures. That adjustment Gov. Bigler indorsed and defended before the people in the campaign of 1851, and the people rendered a verdict in its favor. The same principle precisely, was incorporated in the Nebraska Bill. He approved that principle in 1851, and he approved it in 1854. He had defended the Compromise Measure, and *he would defend the Nebraska Bill*, which was founded on the same great republican principle of self-government.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN OFFICIALLY APPROVED.—The official acts of Captain Hollins, of the Cyane, at the bombardment of Greytown, we have good authority for saying, have very properly received the approval of Government, who will shield him from all ridiculous suits, such as that just brought against him at New York.—*Washington Star.*

EXCITEMENT AT CHICAGO—DOUGLAS NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.—Chicago, on the 1st, was in a state of much excitement. A number of flags were at half-mast, and on every side there was some disapprobation manifested to the promised speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. The meeting came off in the evening, but Mr. Douglas was not permitted to speak. Otherwise everything passed off quietly.

Local News.

VEGETARIAN BANQUET.—The Vegetarian Society met in Convention in this city on the 30th ult. After discussing and adopting a series of resolutions—urging abstinence from drugs, patent medicines, flesh of animals, intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and the like—the members and invited guests sat down to a banquet, doing full justice to the following "bill of fare:"

First Course—Vegetable Soup, Savory Omelet, Fried Egg Plant, Baked Potatoes and Washed do., Baked Sweet do., Lima Beans, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Parsley, Sauce, Pickled Lemons, Pickled Beets, Pickled Martinas, Graham Bread, White Bread, Iced Water.

Second Course—Peach Pies, Cocoanut Custard, Cheese Cake, Moulded Prepared Corn, Moulded Farina, Moulded Rice, Water Melons, Cantaloupes, Peaches, Apples, Cream, Fruits.

After the removal of the cloth, the following sentiments were given:

I. The memory of the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, Philosophers, Physiologists and Naturalists who have in past ages of the world, advocated, by precept and example, the return to Nature in the adoption by man of purely Fruit, Farinaceous and Vegetable diet.

II. The Physiologists, Writers and Lecturers of the present day, who have advocated the Vegetarian Principle. May they take renewed courage to persevere in the great work of physiological reform.

III. The Water cure Physicians, who, in opposition to established practice and opinion, have boldly declared themselves in favor of vegetarian diet.

IV. The prosperity of English Vegetarians, and success to their movements.

V. The Fathers of Vegetarianism in this country. May they live to see their labors crowned with abundant success.

VI. The Vegetarian Principle conducive to intelligence, morality and virtue.

VII. The Vegetarian Principle the basis of individual, social and political reform.

The company separated at an early hour—with clear heads, light hearts, and well-filled bread baskets.

A MAN-MONSTER.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday of last week, a monster in human shape, George Fisher, alias John Black, was placed on trial, charged with a horrible outrage upon a delicate female child of ten years of age. The child was in Court, having been brought from a sick room. The defendant is a man of large size, and of genteel personal appearance. From the testimony, it appears that the injuries he inflicted upon the child were very severe, in addition to imparting a loath some disease, which has sapped her health, and under which she is now suffering. He was found guilty immediately. On the following day, he was called up for sentence. After a number of witnesses had been examined, Judge Kelley asked him if he had anything to say to the Court. He made a short statement about the child's testimony. Judge Kelley then remarked—Admitting what you say to be true, that the testimony of the child differs somewhat from her first story, it does not change my opinion or shake my confidence in her story. I entertain not the shadow of a doubt of your guilt, and that, too, after having heard all the testimony as well of the witnesses of the Commonwealth as in your behalf. The child's testimony alone, simple and truthful as it appeared, was sufficient to convince my mind of your guilt. The testimony of Dr. Worrell proves that you were laboring at the time under the very disease which was communicated to the child. This is the third case of the kind that has come before me during my official career, which I have been compelled to dispose of, and this child, though but ten years of age, is the oldest of the three. In all three cases an infectious disease was imparted. On a review of the whole case, my mind is free from doubt and I shall treat you accordingly. You are, therefore, sentenced to solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of seven years.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Recently a little girl, named Ellen Lyon, aged 5 years, was drowned in the Cohocksink Creek, in the Sixteenth Ward. The mother thought the child had wandered off, and she sent one of her children out with a bell. The father returned from his work between six and seven o'clock, and after resting himself, proceeded to the creek for the purpose of taking a bath. While in the water he felt something soft beneath his feet, and on bringing it to the surface discovered, to his horror, that it was his own child. He had no intimation, until the girl was thus fortunately discovered, that she had been near the creek.

GYMNASTIC JUBILEE.—The Annual Jubilee of the German Turner Bund of the United States commenced in this city on Monday morning. Most of the delegates arrived on Saturday last, and commenced their show by a torch-light procession, which ended with a collation at Sansom Street Hall. The Annual Convention of the Turner Bund, or League, will be held in the city of Pittsburg on the 11th of September, which will be attended by the delegates at present in the city, after the conclusion of the fetes.

CONFESSION OF MURDER.—Edward, alias Peter Crawford, has had a hearing before Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia, on the charge of killing Francis Tomlinson, seventeen years since, in an oyster cellar in South street. The parties were both colored. The accused has confessed to the killing, but says the deceased attacked him with a billet of wood.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 302—Adults 128 and children 174.

INTERESTING TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM HEADACHE. A CERTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

☞ The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens:

New York, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSTON 111 Lewis Street.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Doctor M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. 94

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.—One of the most important movements of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States is the introduction of theological schools—a measure still questioned by many of its members. The Biblical Institute, at Concord, New Hampshire, promises soon to become, [illegible], one of the largest, if not the largest, school of the kind in the country. It contained the last year nearly ninety students. The property of the institution, as now reported, amounts to $64,750 80; a large proportion of which is invested in good securities. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Merrill, formerly President of M'Kendree College, has recently been appointed a Professor in the place of Bishop Baker, resigned.—*National Magazine.*

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots
Of DEXTER & BROTHER, *Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.*
Of FEDERHEN & Co., *Boston, Mass.*
Of MILTON BOULEMET, *Mobile, Ala.*
Of J. C. MORGAN, *New Orleans, La.*
Of HENRY TAYLOR, *Baltimore, Md.*
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Of S. W. PEASE, *28 West Sixth St., and 20 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Subscriptions will be received at either of the above mentioned Depots. But the proprietors of the Post hold themselves responsible only for money received directly by themselves, or through their authorized travelling agents.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2, 1854.

REMARKS.—There has been a limited amount of business transacted since our last notice. Bark is scarce and in demand at our last quotations. Cotton is held firmly, but the demand is limited and mostly confined to the fairer grades, of which the stock is extremely light. In Breadstuffs there has been more activity, and with limited receipts and stock of Flour, Meal and Grain, holders have been enabled to realize higher figures. Coal is in active request at former rates, and free shipments continue to be made to the Eastward. Coffee is held firmly. Sugar has been in better demand, principally for refining, and prices are well maintained. Molasses is very quiet, there being but little stock left to operate in. In Fruit but little doing. Fish are unchanged. Hemp and Hides are dull. Hops are looking up. Iron is held firmly, but there has been but little inquiry, and the only sales reported are small lots from store. Lead is scarce. In Naval Stores and Oils there is a fair trade doing at former rates. Provisions generally are held for better prices, but there has been very little doing. Cloverseed is scarce, but Timothy is coming forward more freely. Tobacco is held firm. Wool is dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been rather more activity in the Flour market since our last report. There has been more inquiry for export, and with limited receipts and a reduced stock, holders have succeeded in obtaining a further advance of 25 cents per bbl. Sales of 3,900 bbls at $8,37½ for old stock, subject to re-inspection; $8,75a9 for fresh ground, closing at $9a9,25 for the latter, including 1,500 bbls for October delivery at $8. There is a fair inquiry for home consumption from $8 75 up to $10,50 for common and fancy brands. Rye Flour is scarce, and worth $6,50, with limited sales. Corn Meal continues to come in very slowly; a sale of 400 bbls old Pennsylvania at $4 per bbl.

Inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 31st ult. were as follows:

Barrels of	Superfine Flour	8,841
Do	Fine	40
Do	Middlings	7
Do	Rye	42
Do	Corn Meal	1,250
Do	Condemned	27
	Total	10,207

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat since our last notice have been small. There has been an active inquiry, and prices have again advanced 12a15c per bushel. Sales of 33,000 bushels new at $1,75a1,93 for good and prime red, and $1,90a2,05 for white, closing at our highest quotations, including some old Pennsylvania white at the latter quotation. Rye is scarce and has advanced. Sales of Southern at $1,08a1,12, and Pennsylvania at $1,12a1,17. Corn has also been active at a further material advance; 17a18,000 bushels yellow sold at 85 up to 93c, closing at our highest quotation, and but little offering. Oats are also 5a6c higher; 5,000 bushels Southern sold at 48a54c per bushel, and old Pennsylvania at 55¼ cts.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork is now generally held above the views of buyers. $16, 4 mos, is the general asking rate for Mess, but a sale was made at $14,25, cash. The stock of all descriptions of Bacon are now materially reduced, and holders demand a further advance on the improvement noted at the close of last week. Sales of Hams at 11a12½ cts; Sides 8c, and Shoulders at 7½c per lb, 4 mos. About 50 casks of the latter were taken for the South.—Among the sales we noticed 30 tcs unbagged Hams at 11c, 4 mos. Lard is held firmly at 11¼a11½c per lb in bbls, and 12a12½c for kegs, with limited sales. Butter is looking up. Sales of solid packed at 14a 14½c per lb, at which rate it is in demand. In Cheese nothing doing.

AMERICAN FABRICS.—There has been rather more activity in the market for Cotton Goods, but Woollens are dull, and a further concession in prices has been submitted to.

BARK.—The market is nearly bare of Quercitron Bark—about all having been taken that could be obtained at the close of last week at $34 per ton.—There is no Tanner's Bark coming in, and no sales have transpired.

BEESWAX.—Good Yellow sells in lots at 28a29 cts per lb, cash, but there is very little offering.

CANDLES.—Are in rather better demand, but prices remain without change. Small sales of Sperm at 30a31c, and Adamantine at 21a23c per lb, 4 mos, as in quality.

COAL.—Prices are well maintained. There is a good demand for shipment, and supplies continue to come forward freely, both by railroad and canal. Coal vessels are rather more abundant. A cargo of Bituminous sold at 22c per bushel.

The following is a report of shipments of Coal from Richmond, for the week ending the 26th ult:

Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Sloops.	Boats.	Destination.	tons.
	3	21	69			Boston & vicinity,	20,736
	1		45	1		Conn. & R. Isl'd,	7,693
			1		39	N. Y. and vicinity,	7,604
			3		18	North River,	3,719
		2	12	11	7	Southern Ports,	2,750
	4	23	130	12	64		

Tons for the week	42,402
Total for the season	913,867
Same time last year	727,094
No of vessels for the week	233
Total for the season	5,811

COFFEE.—The demand has been quite moderate since our last report, but holders are firm in their demands. Sales of 1,000 bags Rio in lots at 10a10½ cts per lb, on time, for fair and prime quality.

COPPER.—The demand has been limited for both English Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal at our last quotations.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet since our last notice. The demand has been quite limited, and mostly confined to the better grades, which are scarce. Sales of 700 bales Upland and New Orleans within the range of 8¼a12c per lb, all on time.

The receipts up to the latest dates, at all the ports, give the following results:

Decrease—New Orleans		210,022
	Mobile	12,433
	Savannah	28,782
	Charleston	39,451
	Florida	23,391
	Virginia	5,672
	North Carolina	9,639—350,300
Increase—Texas		20,229
	Total decrease of the season	330,071

The foreign exports this season, as compared with last, will exhibit a decrease:

Decrease—To Great Britain	149,895
To other foreign ports	24,203
To France	72,017
Total decrease	246,105

The decrease in coastwise exports is 182,992 bales. The increase in stocks, at all the receiving ports is 25,645 bales.

The following is a comparative view of the Foreign Exports, Receipts and Stocks of Cotton of the United States, at the latest dates, for the last four years:

Years.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
To Gt. Britain	1,590,559	1,730,444	1,669,098	1,403,363
France	355,349	426,366	417,519	294,287
Other For. P'ts	327,303	351,333	351,876	268,274
Total bales	2,272,111	2,518,043	2,431,393	1,966,544
Receipts	2,877,060	3,207,731	3,015,309	2,324,334
Stocks	121,433	95,786	76,156	110,309

FEATHERS.—Are but little inquired after. Small sales at 44a46c per lb, on time.

FISH.—There are but few Mackerel arriving, but the stock is now materially reduced. The demand has been limited, and the only transactions reported are small lots from store at $19 per bbl for large No 1; $16,50 for No 2, and $8,50 for No 3. No sales from the wharf have been reported. Prices of Codfish and Herring remain without change.

FRUIT.—There is but little stock of foreign Fruit here to operate in. Some small sales of Lemons were made at $5a6 per box. Raisins are held firmly. Dried Peaches sell in lots at $2 37a2,62½ per bushel for unpared halves. There are few or no pared offering. Dried Apples are scarce.

GINSENG.—There is nothing doing.

GUANO.—There is a good demand for Peruvian at $50a53,50 per ton, cash.

HEMP.—Is very quiet and no sales have come under our notice.

HIDES.—Continue dull. No sales.

HOPS.—Are held with rather more firmness. Small sales of first sort at 30a33c per lb.

INDIGO.—Is held firmly, but the sales have been unimportant.

IRON.—The market is very quiet, but holders are firm in their demands; there is but little inquiry, and the transactions reported are small lots from store at $28 per ton, 6 mos, for No 1, and $26 for No 2. In Scotch Pig, nothing doing; prices of Bar and Boiler Iron are unchanged, with limited sales.

LEAD.—Is scarce and no further sales have transpired.

LEATHER.—There is a steady demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter Leather at former rates.

LUMBER.—Prices are steady for all descriptions. There has been but a limited business doing; among the sales are some Laths at $1,37a2 per M; Spruce Joist are worth $15a16 per M feet; Yellow Pine Boards are dull at the same figure.

Shipped by Lehigh, week ending the 26th ult.

Past	1,708,388
Previously	29,597,744
Total this year	31,306,132

MOLASSES.—The market has been very quiet, and the sales have been unimportant.

NAVAL STORES.—There has been but little doing; sales of 1,000 bbls Common Rosin at $1,60 per bbl; and Soap at $3 up to 3,50, as in quality; limited sales of Tar and Pitch are making at former rates. Spirits of Turpentine is held firmly at the advance noted at the close of last week. Sales at 58a60c per gallon, cash and on time, closing at the latter figure.

OILS.—There is a steady demand for Fish Oils from store at former rates. Lard Oil is held with more firmness. Sales of No 1 at 74a75c, and Winter at 80c, 4 mos. Linseed Oil is dull at 81a82 cts per gallon.

PLASTER is in good demand. Sales of Soft at $3,50a3,62½ per ton, which is an advance.

RICE.—The demand has been limited. Small sales at 4¾a5c per lb, 4 mos.

SALT.—All the recent arrivals have been disposed of on terms not made public.

SEEDS.—There is but little Cloverseed offering. Small sales at $7 per 64 lbs. Timothy is coming forward more freely, and sells from $3,75 to 3,25 per bushel, as in quality. Flaxseed is wanted, but there is none here.

SPICES.—No sales worthy of notice have transpired.

SPIRITS.—Prices of Brandy have an upward tendency, but the demand is limited. Gin is unchanged. N E Rum sells at 40a42c. Whiskey is scarce; sales at 39c in both hhds and bbls.

SUGAR.—There has been an increased demand, partly for refining, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 800 hhds Cuba and New Orleans at 4¼a5¼c per lb, on time, and 900 boxes Havana, on terms not made public.

TALLOW.—Prices range from 11 to 11½c per lb. Country and City Rendered, with limited sales.

TEAS.—There has been some inquiry, and prices are firm.

TOBACCO.—The market is firm for both Leaf and Manufactured, but there has been very little doing.

WINES.—The sales have been only in retail lots at former rates.

WOOL.—The market continues dull, and prices rule very irregularly. The sales foot up 100,000 lbs at 23 up to 45c per lb, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool are dull. Some engagements have been made for heavy goods at 20s per ton. To California and the South the rates are unchanged. Colliers are in good demand at $2 per ton to Boston, $1,80 to Rhode Island, and $1,10a1,25 to New York.—*Inquirer.*

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY ROSE, CAMBLOS & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

No. 36 South Third Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing firm:

		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6's	'56	103	—	P Township	34	36
"	'62	119	—	Girard	11½	12
"	'67	116½	—	Western	70½	72
"	'68	116½	—	Man & Mecha	29	30
"	'65	107	—	Bk of Com	69	71
July Interest off				Camden N J	65	66
Philada 6s		98	99	Georgetown	63	65
" 5s		83	84	Trent Bk Co	34	—
" 6s		99	99½	Pitt'bg Bk	55½	57
County 5s		83	84	M & M Pitts	58	60
Penna 6s		150	—	Exch'ge, Pitts	55	—
" 5s		87	—	Com, Cin	15	—
Kentucky 6s		107	—	Louis, Ky	163	—
Tennessee 5s		93	94	Kentucky Bk	101	101½
Illinois 6s		—	—	Northern	100	—
Cincinnati 6s		98½	99	Union, Tenn	—	64
Texas T Notes		39	40	Plant's, Tenn	—	84
" Bds 5s		56	—	Vicksburg	10	11
Schuyl N 6s		74	74½	Com, Natchez	—	—
Lehigh N 6s		92	93	N O Gas Lt	110	—
" Int Loan		98	—	Schuyl Nav	22	23
" Mort 6s		94	95	" pref'd	30½	30½
C & D C'l 6s		85	88	Lehigh Nav	62½	63
C & Am R Bds		86	87	C & Del Cal	—	—
BeaMdw R 6s		81	83	Morris Cl	11½	11½
Susqueh Cl 6s		61	—	Pennsh'Ohio Cl	20	—
Norrist'n R 6s		98	—	Union Cl	10	11
Harris R 6s		98	—	Camd&Am R	154	—
Wil R 6s		86	87	Penna R	44½	45
Read R 6s		74½	75	Bea Mdw R	39	40
" Mort 6s		77	80	Lykens Val R	15	—
U S Bk Shares		2	—	North Am Cl	—	14
N Amer Bk		138	140	Susqueh Cl	10	11
Penna Bank		113	114½	Norristown R	57	57½
Philadelphia		124	125	Harrisburg R	55	—
Far & Mec		69	70	Reading Road	32	32½
Commercial		61½	62	Wilmington R	34½	34½
N Liberty		60	—	Minehill R	64	65
Mechanics		29½	29½	N Liberty Gas	22	25
Southwark		79	—	N W Min Co	—	25
Kensington		70	71	L'g Island RR	11½	11½

NEW YORK MARKETS, SEPT. 2.

ASHES.—The market is steady, with sales of 50 bbls at $6 for Pearls and $7 for Pots.

COTTON.—The market continues very dull, and the tendency of prices downwards.

FLOUR, &c.—There is only a very limited business doing in Flour, and the market for nearly all descriptions is dull and prices lower. The demand is restricted to supplying the most pressing wants of the trade sales. 2,300 bbls at $9,50a10 for common to good State, $9 75a10,12½ for common to good Ohio, and mixed to fancy Michigan; $10a11 for extra Ohio, and $10,50a11 for extra Genesee. Included in the sales are 300 bbls sour at $8a8,25. Canadian Flour is in very limited supply, and with a good demand for the Provinces. The market is firm at $9,75 for good common grades. There is not so much doing in Southern Flour; the market, however, is without important change, and we notice sales of 1,300 bbls at $9,75a9 for common to arrive, $9,12½a9,75 for good and choice, and $10a10,50 for fancy and extra. A fair demand for Rye Flour, with sales of 100 bbls superfine at $8 75. Corn Meal is pretty firmly held, with sales of 200 bbls at $4,55 for good State, $4,37½ for Jersey, and $4,75 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is without special change. There is a fair demand for milling, but buyers and sellers are rather wide apart in their views; sales of 6,000 bushels inferior to good heated Southern red at $1,60a1 75; white do is selling at $1,90a1,95. Rye is in better demand, and the market is firmer. There is less disposition to sell to arrive; the range is $1,22a1,25; sales of 3,500 bushels. In Corn there is less doing, and the market is easier. There was a large supply offering to-day, and holders manifested a pretty strong desire to realize, sales of 22,000 bushels at 79a84c for unsound, and 85a86c for sound Western mixed, market closing very dull. For future delivery, Western mixed is freely offered at 83a85c for September and October. Oats are in fair demand at 50a51½c for State and Western.

HOPS are firm, but there is little doing—sales at 30a35, as to quality, growth 1853, Eastern and Western.

PROVISIONS.—There is rather more doing in Pork, and the market is firmer; the demand is principally for Western account. Sales of 1,400 bbls at $14a 14,25 for Mess closing firm at the latter price, and $10,37½a10,56½ for Prime; Clear at $15,25a15,50 and Prime Mess at $14,50. The Beef market continues steady, with a moderate inquiry. Sales of 200 bbls at previous quotations. In Beef Hams is nothing of moment doing, and prices are nominally the same. The last sales on spot were made at $24, and to arrive in November at $16. Prime Mess Beef remains as last noticed. The stock is moderate. The market for Cut Meats is quiet, the supply is not large, and holders generally very firm. Sales of pigs at 6¾a7c for Shoulders, and 7½a7½c for Hams. Some parcels of the latter are held at 8c. Nothing of moment doing in Bacon. A good steady demand for Lard and a firm market. Sales of 300 bbls at 11a 11½ for good to prime, including 200 bbls from vessel at the former price. Butter continues in fair request at 13a17 cents for Ohio, and 17a21c for State; Orange county 22a24c. The supply of Cheese is large, and the sales are moderate at 9a10½c. A few parcels are selling for export at 10a10½c.

WHISKEY.—The market is firmer, with a limited supply. Sales of 150 bbls at 33a34c, and 50 Drudge at 32c, time.

To the Travelling Community.—Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is a most grateful and renovating cordial. It never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. It invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, and has no rival in any market in the world.

This cordial should be in the hands of every traveller, and no family should be without it during the warm weather.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer and Proprietor.

Depot 18, office 22 Beaver Street, New York.
aug19-4t

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY I. CRAVEN & Co., BROKERS, No. 34 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA.		CONNECTICUT.	
Philadelphia Banks	par	All solvent Banks	½ dis
U S Bank notes	18 dis	Bk N AmeSeymour	½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Chambersburg	½ dis	All solvent Banks	½ dis
York	½ dis	Dorchester and Milton	
Gettysburg	½ dis	stolen notes	no sale
Carlisle	½ dis	Cochit'e Bk Bost	50 dis
Middletown	½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Brownsville	½ dis	All solvent Banks	½ dis
Pittsburg	½ dis	Phoenix B't, Westerly,	
Washington co	½ dis	stolen notes	no sale
Honesdale	½ dis	CANADA.	
Waynesburg	½ dis	Montreal	1½ dis
Erie	½ dis	VIRGINIA.	
All other sol'nt Bks	par	Bk of Va & brch's	1 dis
Relief notes	[illegible]	Far Bk & brch's	1 dis
NEW JERSEY.		Valley Bk & brch's	1 dis
Trenton, M't Holly,		Ex Bk & brch's	1 dis
Burlington, Medford, Sal'm, Bridgeton, Camd'n, Princ'ton, Bord'to'n Bkg Co	par	Wheeling	1 dis
Public Stock Bank, Belvidere,	25 dis	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Plainfield	closed	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
State Bk Morris	do	Small notes	1½ dis
Comd Bk Perth Amboy	do	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Passaic Bk Patterson	do	All solvent Banks	1 dis
N Hope Del Bridge Co	do	Small notes	1½ dis
Yardleyville do	10 dis	GEORGIA.	
New Brunswick	½ dis	All solvent Banks	1 dis
Newark	½ dis	Bk St Mary's	35 dis
Morris co	½ dis	Small notes	1½ dis
Middletown Point	½ dis	ALABAMA.	
Orange	½ dis	Bk of Mobile	1½ dis
Belvidere	½ dis	Country Banks	3 dis
Rahway	½ dis	MISSISSIPPI.	
Dover	½ dis	All Banks	uncertain
All New Jersey secured by stocks	½ dis	LOUISIANA.	
DELAWARE.		All solvent Banks	1½ dis
All solvent Banks	par	OHIO.	
Under 5's	½ dis	Bk of Wooster	50 dis
MARYLAND.		Bk of Norwalk	60 dis
Baltimore Banks	½ dis	All solvent Banks	2 dis
Mineral Bk	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
Cecil co	½ dis	Bk Massillon	failed
Frederick co	½ dis	KENTUCKY.	
Cumberland	½ dis	All solvent Banks	2 dis
Washington co	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
Hagerstown	½ dis	INDIANA.	
Salisbury	failed	All solvent Banks	2 dis
Havre de Grace	failed	Small notes	3 dis
Far & Millers	failed	Peru	no sale
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.		Washtenaw	no sale
All solvent Banks	½ dis	ILLINOIS.	
NEW YORK.		Bk of Illinois	20 dis
City Banks	par a ¼	State Bk do	70 dis
Solvent co Bks	½ dis	Good Free Bks	1a3 dis
James Bk	25 dis	MISSOURI.	
New Rochelle	30 dis	All solvent Banks	1 dis
Far Bk Onondaga	25 dis	TENNESSEE.	
Bk of Oswego	redeemed	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Mer & Man Bk City Oswego	25 dis	Small notes	3 dis
Banks—Drovers' Bk, Ogdensburg	30 dis	East Tennessee	3 dis
Bk Carthage	30 dis	F & M, Memphis	failed
MAINE.		MICHIGAN.	
Mercan Bk Bangor	1½ dis	Gov't Stock Bk	1½ dis
All other solv't Bks	½ dis	All solvent Banks	2 dis
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Erie & Kalamazoo Bank	no sale
All solvent Bks	½ dis	ARKANSAS.	
VERMONT.		All Banks	no sale
Bank of St Albans	½ dis	WISCONSIN.	
All solvent Banks	½ dis	All solvent Banks	1½ dis
		TEXAS.	
		Commercial & Agricultural Bk Galveston	10 pr ct

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

TO YOUNG MEN!

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

1,000 AGENTS,

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED IN 1796.

SPECTACLES,

[illegible]

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

[illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

GALLAGHER & HALLOWAY,

[illegible]

A. B. REICHENBACH,

PIANO FORTES,

[illegible]

BOOK AGENTS!

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

[illegible]

ABBOTT & LAWRENCE.

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS.

[illegible]

S. M. HOPPER.

GOLD LEVER WATCHES.

[illegible]

ROOT'S FREE GALLERY.

DAGUERREOTYPES!

[illegible]

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA CRYSTAL BUILDING.

F. H. SMITH,

[illegible]

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.

HARDWARE JOBBERS,

[illegible]

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

[illegible]

FITS! FITS! FITS!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

[illegible]

CURING EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

[illegible]

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT EPILEPTIC PILLS!

[illegible]

ANOTHER CASE OF FITS!

[illegible]

LETTER FROM A DRUGGIST.

[illegible]

A PERFECT CURE OF EPILEPSY.

[illegible]

A VERY REMARKABLE CURE.

[illegible]

NERVOUS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

[illegible]

CASE OF NERVOUSNESS AND PROSTRATION.

[illegible]

COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

[illegible]

DIMNESS OF VISION AND DEBILITY.

[illegible]

EDITORIAL EVIDENCE.

[illegible]

Political Scenes.

A CUT FOR THE TIMES.

Doubtful aspect of the Irish and Know Nothing Quarrel. Latter doubtful whether or not to use his horns; former considering the policy of retreating behind the posts of the Constitution. Interesting situation of affairs, very!

Stirring Eloquence.—The citizens of Lynn having invited Mr. Sam to visit their city on the 4th, were highly pleased and enlightened by the following speech, delivered on High Rock, on that day. The orator said:

feller-Citizens—I am Right glad to be with you on this Day. It is Now eighteen hundred and 45 years Sens the pilgrim Four fathers come Ashore on portsmouth Rock, and Walloped the Yarnal Ingins, konsequently this is the One thousand eight Hundereth and 45th anniversary ...

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

BY DROSTE-HULSHOF, A GERMAN POET.

In curtained chamber the young mother lies,
On snow-white cushions pillowed, wan and pale;
How burns her brow! she turns her languid eyes
Unto the cage wherein the nightingale
Her naked young now feeds. "Poor little thing!"
She whispered softly, "though in prison too,
Like me when spring and sun their smiles renew,
Thou hast thy little ones beneath thy wing."

The hoary-headed nurse the curtain raised,
And laid her warning finger on her lips;
The sick one turned her heavy head and gazed,
Obedient then the proffered draught she sips;
'Twas grateful, and her pale thin fingers took
With firmer grasp the cup—O balm of joy!
"Elizabeth, how fares my little boy?"
"He sleeps," the nurse replied with bended look.

"Sweet little thing, I see thee in thy bed!"
Then backward with a blissful smile she leant.
Hung they the veil upon the cradle's head,
The veil that at the harvest feast was rent?
'Tis scarcely seen, she mended it so well
That maid and matron vied in words of praise,
And o'er it she embroidered branching sprays.
"Elizabeth, why tolls the chapel bell?"

"Unto our Lady is this day assigned."
The moon so high! her memory is weak,
In vain she tries, she cannot call to mind:
Then 'neath the pillow softly doth she seek
A little cap, and toilsome in the sun
She through the needle slips th' unwilling thread,
So secretly sha'll the fond work be sped,
And slowly, slowly, stitch on stitch is done.

Then gently creaking opes the chamber-door,
And cautious steps along the carpet glide.
"Come here, come here, my love, I sleep no more,
When will they show to me my boy?" she cried.
He cast a stolen glance at heaven above,
Then gently kissed her little burning hand;
"My dearest, patience, patience to the end,
Too much, too much thou sufferest, my love."

"I smell sweet incense, dear." "To church I've been,
Sleep, sleep, my child!" then glideth he away.
But she sews on, and round her, clad in green,
Meads, trees and flowers like a phantom play.
Alas! when thou beholdest them again,
Wilt thou see spreading o'er a little mound
The fir tree's branch, and flowers blooming round.
Then poor young wife, may God console thee then!

THE FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

It is now conceded, by statisticians, that, notwithstanding the vast immigration of Celtic, Teutonic, and other bloods, in this country, three-fourths of the population may still be regarded as Anglo-Saxon. There are, it is true, very few families, except in the rural districts ...

Miscellaneous.

KILLING A RUSSIAN.

...him behind, and spatted his two cheeks with my two hands, which brought all the rest of the eyes out of his mouth.

Cook—Well, do you suppose that for one sou people are going to give you soup with natural eyes? Thank you.

The defendant was sentenced to a fine of sixteen francs, as no provocation is considered sufficient to excuse the first blow. But he was not sentenced to damages, at which the cook was very much incensed, as he has now revealed the secret of his establishment, without earning anything better than a wide spread notoriety.

For the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Q. A *late spring* makes a *fruitful year*. Explain the reason of this?

A. If the vegetation of spring be *backward*, the frosty nights will do no *harm*; for the fruits and flowers will not put forth their tender shoots till the nights become *too warm to injure them*.

Q. Why does *iron* turn first *red*, then *white*, from *heat*?

A. Light and heat depend upon vibrations; the more rapid the vibrations, the more intense the light and heat; *white* heat is a more intense degree of heat than red, and occurs only when the vibrations are most rapid.

Candescence occurs when bodies are heated to 800 deg. It begins with a dull red color, passes to an orange tint, and ultimately to a shining white.

The more perfect the combustion of carbon, the whiter its color.

Probably these varying colors depend upon some variety in the thickness of the molecules of the heated substance, caused by the influence of heat; whereby it is made to reflect different colors, according to the varying thickness of the molecules.—But this subject is not well understood at present.

Q. What causes the disease commonly called the *itch*?

A. It is produced by an *insect* called the "itch insect," which burrows in the skin, and is greatly encouraged by filth. Sulphur, corrosive sublimate, etc., will destroy the insect and cure the disease.

Corrosive sublimate is made of 200 parts of mercury, with 72 of chlorine.

Q. When wine is spilled on a *table-cloth* or napkin, how can the *stain* be removed?

A. By dipping it in a weak solution of chlorine.

Chlorine is a principal ingredient in *bleaching-powder*.

Q. When wine is spilled on a table-cloth, etc., why do persons generally cover the part immediately with *salt*?

A. Because salt is a compound *of chlorine and sodium*; and the chlorine of the salt acts as a bleaching powder.

Q. Why are books discolored by *age* or *damp*?

A. Because the fibre of the paper becomes partially decomposed, and various impurities, from the atmosphere (or other sources) become mixed with it.

Q. Why does *waxing* cotton or thread make it *stronger*?

A. Because it cements the loose filaments to the cord; and makes the strands of the thread more compact.

The "filaments" are the loose fibres of the cotton.

The "strands" are the twists or single yarns twisted into a thread.

Q. Some sweet cakes are *crisp and hard* when baked, but if saleratus be mixed with the dough, they will be *soft*. Why is this?

A. Saleratus has an affinity for *moisture*, which it absorbs from the atmosphere, and this moisture tends to keep the cakes *soft*.

Q. How does *starch* assist in giving a *smooth glazed surface* to linen?

A. It fills up the interstices between the threads; and makes the fabric of more *uniform density*.

"Interstices between the threads,"—that is, the small groove or space between each thread.

Q. How does starch *stiffen* linen?

A. By filling the interstices of the linen, by which means it is rendered more *rigid* and *firm*.—*From "Familiar Science," edited by R. E. Peterson.*

For Housekeepers.

A Substitute for Potatoes.—As the potato crop is even more than usually unpromising this season, the question of a substitute for this invaluable article of daily food becomes of the greatest interest. We observed a paragraph in the newspapers a short time since, proposing ...

Agricultural.

...during this season. The success of one of them is as follows: On a piece of clayey loam where the grass had nearly run out, he sowed one keg (150 lbs.) of the phosphate on a quarter of an acre, on the last of April. The herds grass started up as usual, but on mowing the piece he found a thick undergrowth of fine grass, which rendered the amount of hay from that quarter of an acre double to what it had heretofore been, and double to that on the land next to it, even the breadth of a single swath brought you into the thin grass, as the whole was before the application of the dressing named above.—*Maine Farmer.*

What our Country Pays for Guano.—The Genesee Farmer says: The quantity of guano which will be brought to the United States this year will be about 200,000 tons. Two hundred thousand tons of guano purchased at fifty-five dollars a ton (the present price in New York,) will take out of the country eleven million dollars for imported manure. For a comparatively new country, this is a startling fact. All the corn and corn meal exported in the last fiscal year amounted to less than two and a half million dollars. When will our people see the folly of wasting so much of the elements of crops in almost every rural district, and then sending to the west coast of South America for ten million dollars' worth of manure?

Application of Manure.—By all means, apply manure to grass lands in autumn—the fall, winter, and spring rains will carry down the soluble parts among the roots, and the plants will have the full benefit at the commencement of their growth. There will be a very little evaporation of the manure comparatively, during winter, and the remaining portions become well settled about the plants, and do not hinder their growth. On the other hand, if applied in the spring, the first tendency is to smother and check, some time elapses before the enriching portions get down among the roots; and the warm weather promotes the escape of the volatile portions of the manure.

Carrots for Horses.—The stable-keepers are beginning to find that these vegetables form a cheap and nutritious food to mix with grain for their horses. It is better to give a working horse a peck of carrots and four quarts of oats or corn-meal a day, than to give him six quarts of meal.

The Riddler.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 21 letters.

My 1, 13, 9, 7, is an island on the coast of Italy of great note.

My 2, 3, 7, 13, is a range of mountains on the eastern borders of Russia.

My 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, is a city in France.

My 4, 3, 6, 15, 17, 19, is a territory in the United States.

My 5, 7, 12, 4, 2, 13, 11, 4, was the scene of several severe battles in Mexico.

My 6, 13, 19, 6, is a river in Germany.

My 7, 9, 20, 6, 21, is a chain of mountains in South America.

My 8, 7, 6, 13, 5, 21, is a city in Italy.

My 9, 4, 10, 3, 6, 4, is an island in the Pacific ocean.

My 10, 16, 19, 9, 20, are a tribe of people in Arabia.

My 11, 7, 13, 9, 21, is a river in Portugal.

My 12, 17, 9, 7, 13, 10, is an island in the West India group.

My 13, 7, 8, 13, 7, 9, 20, is the coldest country in Europe.

My 14, 10, 3, 17, 3, 16, is one of the four divisions of the earth.

My 15, 7, 9, 18, 6, 21, is a river in India.

My 16, 7, 9, 15, 17, 4, 9, is a place noted for its temples.

My 17, 21, 7, 13, 1, is a river in Missouri.

My 18, 13, 21, 11, 6, 3, is a division of Ireland.

My 19, 6, 5, 10, 18, 13, is an independent nation of Hindostan.

My 20, 7, 8, 10, 9, 4, is a river in Austria.

My 21, 7, 9, 7, is the capital of a part of Arabia.

My whole is a place of great interest at present.

Ironton, Ohio. J. M. NEWBURGER.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 29 letters.

My 11, 22, 19, 12, 3, was an empress who put her son to death.

My 7, 19, 10, 18, was the first persecutor of the Christians.

My 3, 29, 8, 26, 16, was the founder of Nineveh.

My 6, 11, 8, 14, was the founder of Carthage.

My 10, 21, 16, 3, is a city that Alexander conquered.

My 1, 11, 10, 6, 20, was emperor of Rome in A. D., 79.

My 24, 9, 8, 5, 20, 10, 1, was a false prophet.

My 4, 19, 27, 8, 9, 26, was a law introduced in England in 1070.

My 15, 3, 29, 11, 6, 28, was a Roman ambassador.

My 20, 17, 26, 22, 10, 23, 13, was the third king of the Hebrews.

My whole took place 726 years before Christ.

Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. J. S.

RIDDLE.

Translated from the German of Schiller,

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Hast thou the wondrous picture known,
These colors mock all human power,
Lit with a radiance all its own,
And changing every changing hour?
Its tiny frame might hidden be
Beneath the leaflet of a rose,
Yet all most grand, sublime, to thee
In Earth or Heaven its bounds enclose.

Hast thou the magic crystal seen,
With more than diamond light illumed;
Those dark, mysterious depths, serene,
Born with strange fire, yet unconsumed?
Perfect, upon its surface rare,
...

CHARADE.

CONUNDRUMS.

CURIOSITIES.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

The Olio.

Wit and Humor.

Selected Poetry.

Selected Articles.

THE HELMSMAN OF LAKE ERIE.

ANGLING FOR A HUSBAND.